

FOE KILLS MEN OF CITY'S FIRST DRAFT

New York's Pet 77th Division,
Now Fighting Hard,
Up in Casualty List.

BELEN FIRST TO BE SLAIN

Others From Metropolitan
District Figure in Killed
and Injured Report.

New York's Own, the Seventy-seventh Metropolitan Division, composed of men from every class and caste known to the metropolis, who were whipped into shape as warriors at Camp Upton, now is being battle to the Germans. The newspapers have known for some time, but have not published the fact that this division, the first contingent of the "new army of freedom" to reach foreign soil, had arrived safely in England despite earnest attempts of enemy submarines to give it a watery grave, but it was not revealed until the publication of yesterday's casualty list that it was actually in the front line trenches of northern France.

The name of Stanley Belen of 519 West Twenty-seventh street, a member of Company I, 308th Infantry, contained in the list of Americans killed in action, gives notice to the country that this army of freemen, blown in by the draft is beginning to play its part in the final fight.

Private Belen, the first man of the division to make the supreme sacrifice, was born in Russia twenty-seven years ago. He lived here with his sister, Mrs. Madeline Norton, and was called into the service at Upton last August. Prior to this he was a salesman. Though Mrs. Norton was deeply grieved over the loss of her brother, she said she was consoled by the fact that no man could give more for his country than he had given. In yesterday's list were the names of several men from the metropolitan district, among them Lieut. Frank Plant McCreey, killed in an aeroplane accident, and Private Malcolm R. White, killed in action. Lieut. McCreey, 25 years old, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McCreey of 24 North Washington street, Port Washington, L. I. His father died in April, 1917, and trained the only son of Postmaster Frank T. White of Southampton, L. I., was killed May 18.

Another to fight Boche airmen, it was Lieut. McCreey's greatest ambition in life, according to his relatives, to try his luck in the air against German birdmen. He enlisted in the aviation section in April, 1917, and trained at the Mineola flying field, where he was commissioned in July. Soon afterward he was sent to Dayton, Ohio, for four months, at the end of which time he was placed in command of the Nineteenth Aero Squadron, taking it to Mineola. With this command he sailed for France in December and remained with it until March, when he was transferred to the aeroplanes in Paris. He was killed in the course of this work, his relatives believe, never having had the chance to test his ability against the Boche.

A few days before his death Private White was commended for heroism displayed when he, together with a group of companions, removed a pile of shells endangered by fire started by German aeroplanes. He was a member of Battery A, Seventh Artillery, U. S. A., the first artillery regiment, so he wrote his father recently, to land on French soil. He was transferred to this unit from an engineer corps where he joined a year ago in Elizabeth, N. J. He was 25 years old, and previous to his enlistment had spent a few years in British Columbia surveying timber lands.

Sergeant William Abiers of Ridgely, N. Y., is the son of Edith Abiers, proprietress of a cafe at Gates and Seneca avenues, Brooklyn. He had served four years in the regular army before he was drafted last September.

Wolf Met Death in Accident.
Private Lawrence Wolf, 27 years old, an ambulance driver, was killed in an accident, his wife, who lives at 1409 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, has been notified by the War Department. Though he had a wife and two small children he refused to claim exemption when he was drafted in September. He was sent to Camp Upton and assigned to the 26th Ambulance Company.

Private John Joseph Carberry, reported slightly wounded, lived with his widowed mother, 29 West Fourteenth street, Bayonne, N. J., until a year ago when he was sent with the first draft contingent to Camp Dix. He sailed for France five months ago. A brother, James, is now in training at Camp Dix. Another brother, severely wounded, went to Newark, N. J., from Russia five years ago. After two years in this country he enlisted in the Regular Army in New York and was sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison, where he was attached to a machine gun company. He is 27 years old and in sea service in the Philippines, the Panama Canal Zone and in Mexico. Before enlisting he was a paper hanger and lived at 125 Lilly street, Newark. His parents are still in Russia.

Paul Van Schoick Raub, slightly wounded, also one of the men called into service under the selective draft act, declined to claim exemption although his parents who live at 195 South Sixth street, Newark, depended largely upon him for support. His mother, Mrs. Raub, notified that he was wounded on May 4, does not know to what unit he is attached. He formerly was employed by the Hyatt Roll Bearing Company of Harrison, N. J.

Had Served Nation Just a Year.
Private Charles Messina of 1724 Amsterdam avenue, whose name appears as having died of wounds on yesterday's list of American casualties reported by Gen. Pershing, was a member of Battery E, Seventh Field Artillery. He was 23 years old and enlisted June 1, 1917.

Born in Piedmont, Italy, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore Messina, he came to this country when 15 years of age and until the date of his enlistment was employed as a clerk. He has a brother, Ignazio Messina, who is a soldier in the Italian army. His brother, who had been in service in the Turkish army, was recently was reported wounded.

Charles Joseph Murphy of 431 Fourth avenue, Long Island City, reported to be seriously wounded, is a brother of "Harlem" Tommy Murphy, the well known boxer, and before his enlistment acted as manager for his brother. He is 25 years old. Murphy spent most of his life in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn and was living there at the time of his enlistment in the Nineteenth Infantry last January. His regiment went to France a few days later.

Murphy at the time of his enlistment gave the address of his brother Hugh, as his father had given up his Brooklyn home and gone to live with Hugh. Murphy was a member of St. Anthony's Lacrosse, Greenpoint, and was himself a well known athlete. His father, Edward Murphy, received a telegram from the War Department yesterday announcing the injury to his son, but no particulars were given in it.

Private Samuel White of 225 Mott street, Jersey City, four times wounded, died May 17 from the effects of poison gas in a Canadian hospital at Toronto. He was a member of the First Brigade, Canadian Reserve Artillery, and had served several months at the front.

Lieut. Mitchell Killed in Action.
MILWAUKEE, May 31.—Lieut. John L. Mitchell, aviator, has been killed in action. He was killed according to a telegram received by his mother last night. He was a son of the late United States Senator John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin and brother of Col. William M. Mitchell, in charge of the American Aviation Corps. He was 25 years old.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Herbert C. Hoover came here today with a message that called the people to larger sacrifices in the matter of food conservation, "because the war will not end until we choose."

Mr. Hoover made an address to an audience that filled the Academy of Music was coupled with an indictment of Germany. The practice of extorting food supplies from conquered territory, he said, has left a circle of starving people around the German border, he declared, and among these the death rate today amounts to more than all those whom Germany has killed in battle.

"Food consumption in America has reduced 7 per cent. in 1917," Mr. Hoover said. "We can reduce 15 per cent. this year without harming any one."

Germany's food situation is growing worse, Mr. Hoover said, and the Allies are steadily returning to normal. Last February the speaker said, there were 200,000 hungry people in the bread lines of London. Now there are 1,000.

SERRATI SEIZED IN ITALY.
Socialist Editor Arrested for His Part in Rome Revolt.

MILAN, Italy, May 31.—Menotti Serrati, editor of the Socialist newspaper Avanti, was arrested here today in connection with his activities in Turin at the time of the revolt there last year.

Serrati is a member of the Central Committee of the Italian Socialist party. The "Red Days of Turin," as the rioting in Turin last year came to be known, began August 27 and lasted several days. The Italian authorities were obliged to use machine guns against the rioters and killed several hundred. No official figures have been published as to the number of dead and wounded. Estimates of the number killed varied from 50 to 500. The riots were due partly to the delay in providing Turin with sufficient bread and partly to political discontent.

The Nation's Honor Roll

Killed in action	Reported	Total
Died of wounds	15	880
Died of disease	6	244
Died of accident	13	1,327
Died from other causes	0	271
Severely wounded	15	68
Slightly wounded	15	710
Missing in action and prisoners	1	2,081
Day's totals	66	6,883

(Corrected according to latest War Department figures.)

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The army casualty list to-day contains sixty names, as follows:

KILLED IN ACTION.
CAMPELL, CHICK E., wagoner, Pittsburg, Pa.
ANSEL, GEORGE M., private, Mineola, N. Y.
BELEN, STANLEY, private, 519 West 27th street, New York City.
BOLEN, ROBERT L., private, Baltimore, Md.
COCHRAN, IRRA D., private, Protection, Alaska.
COLON, FRANK D., private, Aberdeen, S. D.
GOSSETT, EDWIN EDWARD, private, Alaska.
DYER, FRANCIS E., private, Lake Arthur, Texas.
GREGG, DONALD, private, Houston, Texas.
MARTINSON, CARL M. J., private, St. Louis, Mo.
MURPHY, CLARENCE L., private, Columbus, Ga.
MURPHY, GEORGE E., private, Glasgow, Mont.
MURRAY, ALAN A., private, Nunda, N. Y.
FIDEL, HOWARD L., private, Union Free, N. Y.
WHITE, MALCOLM R., private, Southampton, N. Y.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
AITKEN, GEORGE F., private, National City, Mo.
CHASE, LESTER W., private, Berry, N. H.
NELSON, MARSHALL B., private, Grand Rapids, Mich.
FOULGER, CHARLES, private, Louisville, Ky.
STONLEY, LEBLIE L., private, Ellington, Cal.

DIED OF ACCIDENT.
ANDERSON, RICHARD, Lieutenant, St. Louis, Mo.
GUTH, ROBERT J., Lieutenant, Athens, Ga.
STEARNS, WILLIAM S., Lieutenant, Jamaica, N. Y.
NEWITT, WILLIAM M., Lieutenant, Enfield, Conn.
MCREEY, FRANK P., Lieutenant, Fort Washington, Pa.
GORDON J., sergeant, Chicago.
PENN, EUGENE D., cadet, Austin, Tex.
MORRIS, CLAUD, private, Hawkinsville, Ga.
MORRIS, THOMAS W., private, Albany, N. Y.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.
CONNELL, WILLIAM B., sergeant, Pittsburg, Pa.
MURPHY, CLARENCE E., mechanic, Lansing, Mich.
JOHN, JOHN JOSEPH, private, 23 West Fourteenth street, Barre, N. Y.
DITTY, CLARENCE E., private, Dillon, S. D.
LINDER, JOSEPH H., private, St. Paul, Minn.
OWENS, PAUL J., private, Wellsville, N. Y.
RAUB, FRANK VON SCHICK, private, Bayonne, N. J.
TOBIAS, JOHN, private, Reading, Pa.

MISSING IN ACTION.
LILLY, WILLIAM J., private, Southington, Conn.
The death of two marines in France was announced in a casualty list given out today. They were:

ZYGILSKI, STANLEY P., corporal, Alhambra, N. Y., as a result of a gunshot wound.
CURTIS, LERA L., corporal, Chicago, disarmed.

GERMANY ENCLOSED BY STARVING RING
Conquered Nations Stripped of Food, Says Hoover.

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WILLY GETS ANOTHER STAR.
Pa. Given Decoration With Swords to the Prince.

AMSTERDAM, May 31.—Emperor William has conferred upon Crown Prince Frederick William the Star of Grand Commander of the Royal Order of Hohenzollern with Swords, a Berlin dispatch to-day announced. The Emperor sent the following telegram:

"In view of the great services which the brave and gallant Crown Prince Frederick has rendered to the German Empire, I have conferred upon him the Star of Grand Commander of the Royal Order of Hohenzollern with Swords, and convey to you my heartfelt congratulations on this high and well merited distinction."

GERMAN TORTURE PATIENTS.
Treatment Causes Revolt in Munich Military Hospital.

AMSTERDAM, May 31.—Drastic medical experiments by the German military authorities in treating nervous patients in military hospitals in Munich resulted in revolts by the patients in which the wards were wrecked, according to a dispatch from Munich.

At Rosenheim the hospital was burned by the rebellious patients. The paper adds that thirty patients were shot and electric shocks of such strength are employed that the patients scream in terror.

Deputies have prepared a long series of questions to ask in the Reichstag concerning the reports of the treatment.

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HOSPITAL ATTACKS WERE DELIBERATE

Germans Make Mockery of Cardinal's Request for Corpus Christi Truce.

U. S. MEN SWEAR REVENGE

Rewounded Patients Hope to Get Back at Unscrupulous Enemy Soon.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE.

May 31.—Seeing is believing. More than 20 miles behind the front lines in an old French city late on Wednesday night I personally witnessed a German night flying squadron specialize in the selection of hospitals and ambulances as their targets. Twenty-three bombs were dropped deliberately on five French hospitals containing American sick and wounded. Two bombs reached their objective, which makes grotesque and odious the request of the Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne for a day's truce during the Corpus Christi procession on Thursday.

In the hospital against which bombs were directed some of the slightly wounded patients were rewounded. Inside the first ambulance entering the hospital, a German soldier, Walter Schmidt of Milwaukee, Mann said to me:

"Doubly wounded as we are both Schmidt and I will surely get well and get back into the game. Our ambulance had made the turn into Hospital street when a bomb blew out the rear of the hospital building and buried us in the debris. It gave me this extra cut on my forehead and badly peppered up Schmidt, who is asleep on that other cot."

Passing through the identical ordeal at the same time, with only minor scratches suffered, were ambulance attendants Sergeant Robert Boemman of Galveston, Sergeant John Nodde of Altoona, Pa., and Orderly Roscoe Wiley of Madisonville, Tex.

His Third Attack.
These two separate cars had as their slightly wounded occupants, Private Wayne Smith of Clarion, Pa.; Gilbert Ward of Pensacola, James Appler of Wewaco, Wis., and Lawrence Woodhead of St. Paul, Minn. Said Private Ward:

"This is my third attack in the hospital area. On Tuesday night I was removed from one of our regimental hospitals, which was being bombed, to a field hospital further back. There, because of another bombing attack, we were removed. The Germans came back on Wednesday night to the evacuation hospital, at which place our ambulance was called in. They fired three times, the last time with machine guns, shooting down upon us with machine guns from their planes."

This statement is fully confirmed by reports from the sector west of Montdidier, which has not been attacked from the sky.

In the evacuation hospital in the aforementioned sector, three American soldiers were injured by a German attack. They worked through the bombardment of the French city until the night went out.

Some of the officers said, amid the thunder of exploding bombs: "We must stop operating." Major John Moorehead of New York, who was in charge of the evacuation hospital, said: "I never cease to hope that the day will come when we can operate again."

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molished. The raid occurred at 12:30 o'clock in the morning. The hospital attacked was a large one. It had been in existence since the early days of the war and was marked by huge Red Cross signs. The German aviators working partly by the light of the moon dropped four bombs near the hospital and then, not apparently able to see exactly where they were hitting, lit a brilliant flare which was let fall to illuminate the surroundings.

As the place was lit up by this flare, they released another bomb or two which dropped squarely on a large wing of the hospital. In this wing there were three floors on the bottom, one of which was the operating room. On the story above were the office and patients' room, and above them were members of the hospital personnel. Part of the wing was demolished by the terrible explosion, and many unfortunate people were killed and wounded when the building collapsed and buried them.

Strange to say, those who were on the floor had better luck than those below them, and several escaped because they fell on top of the debris.

The surgeons were just about to operate on an aviator who had been shot down by a German plane. The aviator was standing by with the anesthetic when the crash came. All those in the room were buried under an avalanche of brick and woodwork. The demolished wing caught fire and burned fiercely with many victims still pinned in the wreckage.

No more morbid awful has occurred in the annals of the hospital service since the war began. Every available person in the neighborhood was called out to assist in the rescue work and two fire brigades were called in. With the assistance of ladders and other fire apparatus the hospital proper was rapidly emptied of patients and personnel. It was a desperate situation, but the assistance represented what was left of the big wing.

Scores of persons worked frenziedly at the burning mass of twisted timber, their attempts to reach those entombed and many unconscious forms were carried out by heroic men who risked their lives to save others. The rescue work was still in progress when the German planes returned, and the German aviators were still in the air when the German planes returned, and the German aviators were still in the air when the German planes returned.

There was no hope that they were alive. Scores of persons worked frenziedly at the burning mass of twisted timber, their attempts to reach those entombed and many unconscious forms were carried out by heroic men who risked their lives to save others. The rescue work was still in progress when the German planes returned, and the German aviators were still in the air when the German planes returned.

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